the President for several months, as we shall

Acting upon his own initiative, or that of h esently see. Secretary of State, the President, in December, 1817, dispatched to South America three Com ers-Mesers. Rodney, Graham and Bland with instructions to investigate the political condition of the revolted provinces and report upon the same to the Executive, in order that latter might have trustworthy information to guide his further action. These Commission ers were appointed by the President without asking the consent of Congress and without seeking confirmation by the Senate. But they were not called "Paramount" or any such thing, and were not invested with any diplomatic authority or standing. They were simply the President's personal agents and reporters, and were expected to spend seven or eight months in their investigations. The President asked Congress for \$30,000 to pay their salaries and expenses, and that raised a storm.

MR. CLAY'S PROPOSAL.

It was on March 24, 1818. The House had been considering the bill for establishing the nt design of the National Flag. Then the annual Appropriation bill came up, with the tem of \$30,000 for the three Commissioners. Mr. Clay, then Speaker of the House, took the foor, wanting to know if the appointment of the ste, and if proper credentials had been issued to hole business mean, anyway? The answer ade was not satisfactory to Mr. Clay, and he ceeded to criticise and condemn the appointent of the Commissioners as irregular, and as on he followed up with one of his eches, extending over parts of two panish tyranny which those peoples had sufof the right of a people to change their " If there was an established Govern rank among the nations, we were morally and uld be no just cause for a declaration of Spain against this country, nor did h apprehend that war would be declared.

the principal reply to Mr. Clay's impasity laws they already enjoyed all the rights despotic military dictatorship. So Mr. Forsyth argued against Mr. Clay's motion, and after a debate, participated in by sev

prominent members, the motion was overwhelmngly rejected. INFORMATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE. In the middle of this debate, on March 25, 1818, the House received its answer from the President to its request of December 5 for information as to the independence and political condition of the South American States. It came in the form of a brief report from the Secretary of State, Mr. John Quincy Adams, and a batch of letters and latter were some communications to the State public agent of the La Plata Government, and don, the "Supreme Director" or Dictator of La maily recognized, nor did his letter of introduc-tion intimate any such desire or purpose. But gress, he did request such recognition; demanded with him over the subject, discussing, among of his Government should be made, if it were to be made, and also the extent and identity of the France had recognized the independence of the United States by making a treaty with its Govcomposing the Union was distinctly named. Mr. Adams did not insist upon a precisely identical something like it would be the most convenient and satisfactory method of procedure. To this Mr. Aguirre assented, and forthwith offered to negotiate such a treaty, although he admitted he had no authority to do so! And in defining the territory for which recognition was asked, he included several provinces still, by his own confession, in the undisputed possession of Spain! In these circumstances, "the present acknowledgment of the Government of La Plata, in any mode," said Mr. Adams in his report. "was deemed by the President inexpedient, in regard as well to their interests as to those of the United States," This report, followed by the defeat of Mr. Clay's proposition, ended the Congressional consideration of the matter Congressional consideration of the matter for the time. It was not brought up again until late in the closing session of the next Congress, after Mr. Clay had resigned the Speakership of the House. Mr. Clay did, indeed, submit a resolution to the House in April, 1820, to the effect that "it is expedient to provide by law a suitable outfit and salary for such Minister or Minister or President Ive and with the 2d.

nave established and are maintaining their independence of Spain." This, he said, he should call
up at a future day, should the business of the
House permit. Apparently the business of the
House did not permit it, for the resolution was
not heard of again. The President's three Commissioners to South America returned and made
a voluminous report, which was communicated
to Congress in November and December, 1818,
but which seems to have had little effect upon
the progress of affairs.

"CONSTITUTION."

Ministers as the President, by and with the ad-vice and consent of the Senate, may send to any of the governments of South America which have established and are maintaining their inde-

"CONSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO THE PRESI-DENT." Mr. Clay's original resolution, in a modified form, was put forward by him again on February 5, 1821, appropriating "a sum not exceeding \$18,000" for outfit and salary for "such Minister

as the President, by and with the advice and | HIS HOLINESS CALLS A HALT | from Hamburg for New-York, ran aground Blankanese, on the River Elbe, to-day, consent of the Senate, may send to any Govern-

as the Prosident, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may send to any Government of South America which has established and is maintaining its independency of Spain." He supported it in two powerful speeches, but was defeated by the close vote of 73 to 77. Nothing daunted, five days later that indefatigable champion of liberty again brought the subject before the House in the form of a resolution expressing interest in the struggles of the South American peoples for independence, and promising "the constitutional support" of the House to the President whenever he might "deem it expedient to recognize the sovereignty and independence of any of the said provinces."

At this time, as may be seen from the dates quoted at the beginning of this article, the war against Spain had been in progress more than ten years. Paraguay, La Plata and Venezuela were practically free from Spanish domination, and the insurgents elsewhere were "in a hopeful condition." The resolution, moreover, was most temperately worded, and was calculated to commit nobody to anything. And there was no doubt that the Nation generally sympathized strongly with the struggling States. Yet so conservative was the House that a motion to lay Mr. Clay's resolution on the table was defeated by only a single vote—71 to 72. A long and animated debate ensued. Objection was made to the resolution "because, if it had any object, it was an encroachment on the power of the Executive, and might produce a collision between the two departments of Government." On the other hand, a member claimed for the House a share of responsibility in the conduct of foreign affairs, and doubted whether the President could recognize the independence of a foreign Fower. by receiving its Minister, without the consent of the House. Another objected that the resolution attributed to the President a power—that of recognition—too important to be exercised by any authority less than all three branches of the Government together; and also that it proposed to make the House, to 68. The resolution was thereupon conveyed to the President by a committee, and the President declared that he would take it into deliberate consideration, "with the most perfect respect for the distinguished body from which it had emanated."

The sequel came a month later. On March S the President sent to Congress a special Message dealing with the general subject. The contest in South America had reached such a stage, on the part of the insurgents, that profound consideration must be given to the question whether the provinces had not attained complete right to rank as independent nations. Buenos Ayres had assumed that rank and had enjoyed it for years, free from invasion by Spain. Colombia (including Venezuela) had declared its independence and had enjoyed by defeated and driven out or

assumed that rank and had enjoyed it for years, free from invasion by Spain. Colombia (including Venezuela) had declared its independence and had actually defeated and driven out or captured all Spanish forces excepting one inconsiderable body, which was blockaded in two strong fortresses. Chili had enjoyed actual and undisturbed independence since INIS, and Peru was attaining the same condition. Mexico had declared its independence, and there was no opposition to it nor force to make any. For three years Spain had sent no troops to that part of the world, and there was no reason to expect she ever would send any more. So the new States had, in fact, achieved their independence, and were not in the remotest danger of being deprived of it. What Spain thought about it, the President did not know, nor did he seem greatly to care, but he supposed she realized that her colonies were lost to her forever.

The new Governments had, therefore, a claim to recognition by other Powers which ought not to be resisted. Such were the sentiments of the Executive, and they were communicated to Congress in order that, should the latter body agree with them, there might be such co-operation between the two departments of Government as their respective rights and duties might require. In proposing such recognition, it was not intended to change thereby, in the slightest manner, the friendly relations of the United States with either of the parties, but the most perfect neutrality between them would be observed, as it had been observed from the beginning of the war. Assurance of this friendly disposition would be given to Spain, and it was expected to prove satisfactory. The measure was proposed under a thorough conviction that it was just and right, and that this country owed it, to its station and character in the world, and to its own interests, to adopt it. "Should Congress," concluded Mr. Monroe, "concur in the view herein presented, they will doubtless see the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for carrying it in

# DEFINITE ACTION AT LAST

colations and that committee, a few days later on March 19, made a report strongly and comnuch, and were fully justified in revolting. They had, as a matter of fact, won their independence and Spain was utterly unable to deprive them of it. They were able to govern themselves, and to take worthy rank among the nations of the earth. It was only just to them, and would be to the interest of the United States, to grant full recognition of their unconditional independence. Therefore the committee reported two resolutions, one concurring in the President's opinion Therefore the committee reported two resolutions, one concurring in the President's opinion that the American colonies of Spain which had declared their independence and were in enjoyment of it ought to be recognized by the United States as independent nations, and one instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill appropriating a sum not exceeding \$100,000 to enable the President to give due effect to such recognition. After considerable talk, all on one side, this report was adopted, the first resolution unanimously, with the exception of a single negative vote, and the second resolution unanimously. This appropriation bill was carried to the Senate, and there, after some debate, was adopted on May 4 by an overwhelming majority. The measure promptly received Executive approval, and thus became law, and thus the independence of the South American Republics was at last formally recognized by the Government of the United States.

A few weeks later, on June 19, 1822, the Presi-

States.

A few weeks later, on June 19, 1822, the President received Mr. Manuel Torres as Charge d'Affaires from the Republic of Colombia, thus for the first time establishing diplomatic relations with one of the new States. There was some delay in sending Ministers from this country to those States, on account of some disagreement as to the grade of their missions. In recognition of his zeal in advocating the cause of South Amer-ican independence, Mr. Adams suggested the ap-pointment of Mr. Clay to the Colombian mission, and the President was inclined to accept the sugpointment of Mr. Clay to the Colombian mission, and the President was inclined to accept the suggestion, though neither supposed Mr. Clay would accept it. During the second session of the XVIIth Congress. 1822-23. Ministers were sent to Colombia and Buenos Ayres (Argentina), and in the following fall others were sent to Chili and to Mexico, while all the States, except Colombia, which had already sent a representative, were informed that Ministers, or such diplomatic agents as they might see fit to send, would be received and welcomed at Washington. Finally, on October 3, 1824, a general treaty of peace, amity and commerce was concluded with the Republic of Colombia, the first of a long series of treaties with the Southern nations.

Mr. Monroe's expectation that Spain would acquiesce in the secession of her colonies as inevitable and irretrievable was not altogether realized. Spain made, indeed, no further military attempts against the independence of those States. But she endeavored to lead the "Holy Alliance" into such an attempt—an attempt, indeed to force all the world, so far as possible.

realized. Spain made, Indeed, no further finitary attempts against the independence of those States. But she endeavored to lead the "Holy Alliance" into such an attempt—an attempt, indeed, to force all the world, so far as possible, back under the old doctrine of the "divine right of kings." This, Mr. Monroe, after some negotiations with Mr. Canning, the British Prime Minister, met squarely and courageously in his famous seventh annual message, on December 2, 1823, in these words:

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

That settled it. The "Holy Alliance" passed into "innocuous desuetude," and the South American republics enjoyed their independence thereafter unchallenged and unannoyed; won by their own valor, recognized by all the world, and confirmed and sealed irrevocably by the Doctrine of Monroe.

Maude—I'll never marry a clergyman, for he's always about the house, and I won't marry a newspaper man, because he's out the greater part of the time.

Harriet—Why not make a compromise?

Maude—I can't; there's no compromise between good and evil.—(Adams Freeman

THE THREATENED MANDAMENT FROM THE QUEBEC BISHOPS STOPPED.

Laurier sent a cable dispatch to Rome begging Manitoba School Settlement until Solicitor-Genheard, and that the Vatican, in response, sent the Roman Catholic hierarchy the words "Suspende omnia" (suspend everything), and that no further action will be taken for the present. Toronto, Out., Jan. 6.- "The Globe" to Protestant clergymen and leading citizens throughout Ontario. The circular is dated

otic Vigilance Committee," and marked "confi-"The gravity of the crisis brought upon the country by the result of the elections of June last, and the encouragement thereby given to disloyal elements of our population, has originated the formation of a patriotic vigilance committee by a few citizens determined to maintain by all means in their power the honor and integrity of the British flag and dominion in Canada."

Proceeding, it says that "an insidious conspiracy has for several months been at work throughout the Dominion aiming at the overthrow of the authority of our gracious sovereign the Queen, and others, and the annexation of our beloved country to the United States"; that "behind what is osiensibly a political movement is plainly to be seen the hand of the Roman Catholic Church, the ever-watchful enemy of Protestant liberty," and that, "although several members of the present Government are known to be thoroughly and sincerely loyal, the fact that the Government of Mr. Laurier owes its majority to the disloyal element does not hold out the hope that they can successfully cope with the crisis in which we are." throw of the authority of our gracious sovereign

The committee, therefore, calls for the organization in every electoral district of a patriotic vigilance committee to ascertain and record the views of all whom there is reasonable ground for suspecting of being in sympathy with this movement, and to take such steps as may suggest themselves to check their further spread

suggest themselves to check their further spread and manifestation.

Commenting on the circular, "The Globe" says: "Almost every statement in the circular is false, and the general impression produced by the whole is false. The members of the present Government are thoroughly loyal to the country and to its people. But we have no hesitation in saying that the statement that any of these approved of circulars is an unqualified falsehood. The assertion that Mr. Laurier owes his election to a disloyal element is an old campaign fabrication. The miscalled "Patriotic Vigilance Committee" is an enemy to the country, to truth, to humanity and to every cause to which a good citizen should devote his energy."

### SEVEN NUNS SUFFOCATED.

AN URSULINE CONVENT AND CHAPEL DESTROYED

ing fire broke out in the chapel of the Ursuline convent, Our Lady of Lake St. John, caused by a lighted candle near the cradle of the infant ornamentations, and in an instant the whole was a mass of flame. The alarm was given by a sacristy are Mother St. Francols de Paul (Elise Gosselin of St. Jean Chrysostome); Sisters Providence (Emma Le Tourneau, of Quebec); Si. Ursule (Corinthe Garneaue, of St. Foye); St. Anne (Laure Hudon, of Hobertville); St. Antone de Padore (Catherine Rouille, of Deschambault); St. Dominique (Marie Louise Girard, of Roberval), and St. Louis (Rose Gossellu, of St. Jean Chrysostome). Au Inique (Marie Louise Girard, of Roberval), and St. Louis (Rose Gosselin, of St. Jean Chrysostome, An other nun was badly buttien in trying to extinguish the fire. The convent and school are a mass of ruins. The total lose is \$5.000, with only about \$12,000 of insurance. The school was closed on account of the holidays, and most of the pupils had gone home.

Quebec, Jan. 6.—Monsigner La Breeque, Bishop of Chicoutimi and Lake St. John, and the Lady Superioress of the Mother house of Quebec and her assistant, together with an architect and contractor, leave here to-morrow morning for Roberval. It is the intention of the Ursuline nuns to reconstruct the convent at once.

# THE DISEASE A VISITATION OF GOD.

WHY MANY VICTIMS OF THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY

REFUSE TO ACCEPT MEDICAL TREATMENT. Bombay, Jan. 6.-Dr. Manser, senior physician of the principal hospital in Bombay, died yesterday from the bubonic plague which is epidemic. The aufrom the bubonic plague which is epidemic. The authorities of the Indian odvernment at Calcutta have sent Dr. Cleghorn, the director-general of the Medical Service of the Government, to Bombay to investigate and report upon the increase of the plague in this city. Despite the panie which prevails here, many victims of the plague refuse to accept medical treatment, regarding the disease as a visitation of God.

It is estimated that in the aggregate 25 000 persons have fied into the country from this city, carrying the contagion to places where it did not previously exist or where there were only one or two cases of the disease.

# LADY SCOTTS TRIAL FOR LIBEL.

London, Jan. 6. To-day's proceedings in the trial of the action of Earl Russell against Lady Scott, his mother-in-law, and others for criminal libel began with the opening of the case for the defence. John L. Walton, M. P. counsel for Lady Scott, made the opening speech, the courtroom being crowded with friends of Lady Scott, who had ascrowded with triends of Lady Scott, who had as-sembled to hear her defence. Mr. Walton con-tended that Lady Scott had not persecuted Earl Russell, as alleged, but had only interfered in be-half of her daughter. Earl Russell's unhappy wife. Alluding to other defendants, coursel said that Kast, even upon his deathled, had not shown any sign of wishing to remove a cloud from his conscience by retracting anything that he had previously said.

IN REFLECTION IS MR. BAYARD'S REWARD. London, Jan. 6. -At the dinner of the Article Club, London, Jan. 6. At the dunner of the Article Clur, given at the Hotel Cecil this evening, Thomas F. Eayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, responded to the tonst, "The American Pecple." In ending his remarks he said: "It is in no poor, weak spirit of defiance, but rather in a sedate, well-considered spirit of gratitude that I reflect that in performing my international duty I have done something to bring the hearts and the hands of our peoples closer (Loud cheers). In that reflection is my reward. It is mine and belongs to me; I brought it here and shall carry it away and keep it wherever I go."

MRS. GLADSTONE UNVEILS A WINDOW. London, Jan. 6.-Mrs. Gladstone unveiled the memorial window to the Armenian martyrs in the Hawarden Church this forenoon. Before the ceremony of unveiling the window Mr. Gladstone delivered a speech to an Armenian deputation, in which the extremer said that, although the agree tation in behalf of the Armenians had failed to arouse the six great Powers, he had an unquenchable hope that the triumphant career of wickedness of the greatest assassin the world (meaning the Sultan) was doomed to be shortlived.

# CANADA FOR EMIGRANTS.

London, Jan. 6. Sir Donald A. Smith, Canadian High Commissioner in London, has written a letter to the newspapers advising those who contemplate emigrating from Great Britain and Ireland, to go to Canada. The High Commissioner recites the advantages presented by Canada, and offers to furnish all information desired upon application.

CECIL RHODES SAILS FOR ENGLAND. Cape Town, Jan. 6. All of the quays and the ship ping in the harbor were alive with people to-day upon the occasion of the sailing of Cecii Rhodes for England on board the British steamer Dunvegan Castle, and Mr. Rhodes was given a grand ovation.

LAST OF ARMENIAN PRISONERS RELEASED London, Jan. 6.-The latest advices from Constantinople to the Central News are that the last of the Armenian prisoners in Constantinople were released to-day under the Sultan's proclamation of

THE FUERST BISMARCK RUNS AGROUND. London, Jan 6.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Fiterst Bismarck, while outward bound be fair and cold.

THE BELGIQUE GOES DOWN.

SHE STRIKES A ROCK OFF THE COAST OF BRIT-TANY-FIFTEEN MEN MAY HAVE BEEN LOST. London, Jan. 6.-The Belgian steamer Belgique, bound from Bayonne for Antwerp, struck a rock in the vicinity of the Island of Ushant, off the coast of Brittany, France, and foundered. Three of her crew were saved, but it is feared that the remainder of the ship's company, fifteen in number, were lost

#### HE FASTED FORTY DAYS.

St. Thomas, Ont., Jan. 6.-A remarkable case is being treated by Dr. Fulton in this city. A man sixty-six years of age, who is subject to fits of forty days, being a victim to the delusion that he has been divinely ordered to fast until he receives word to partake again of food. He announced yes-terday that his long fast would end to-day. He is in good health.

### A NEW FAYERWEATHER ESTATE SUIT.

HENRY B. VAUGHAN CHARGED WITH BURNING A CODICIL OF THE LEATHER MERCHANT'S WILL. A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by John B. Reynolds, as executor of the will of Mrs. Lucy Fayerweather, against Henry B. Vaughan, William M. Evarts, Joseph H. Choate and others to compel them to establish the fourth codicil of the will of the late Daniel B. Fayercoded of the will of the late Daniel B. Fayer-weather, the leather merchant. When Mr. Fayer-weather died in 1890 he left an estate valued at \$5,000,000. It is now alleged that the fourth codicil of Mr. Fayerweather's will, which left a share of his estate valued at over \$1,000,000 to his widow, and which she in turn bequeathed to her sister. Mrs. Reynolds, was destroyed and burned by the defendant Vaughan in the furnace of the Fayer-weather home, at No. It East Fifty-seventh-st., on December 15, 1890, the day that Mr. Fayerweather died, and the suit just instituted is brought against Vaughan, Joseph H. Choate, William M. Evarts and others who were present at the exceution of the codied. the codicil.

The object in making Mr. Choate and Mr. Evarts defendants is to prove the existence and destruction of the fourth codicil.

THE OLD GUARD BALL TO-NIGHT.

GOVERNOR BLACK'S STAFF TO BE PRESENT-THE GRAND MARCH AT MIDNIGHT.

The Old Guard ball takes places to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House, which will be elaborately decorated for the purpose. The grand march ly decorated for the purpose. The grand march will be at midnight, and will be even more than usually imposing. Major Sloane has issued a special order requesting the members of the Old Guard to be at the Opera House promptly at 9 p. m. The escort to the colors will take place at 10:15 p. m.

Adjutant-General Tillinghast yesterday stated that the nembers of the Governor's staff expected to be present at the ball to-night, and that the staff would also attend Lieutenant-Governor Wooding of Monday night in New-York on the occasion of the opening of the military tournament at Madison Square Garder.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE GREENBACKS.

SENATOR SHERMAN DOES NOT SYMPATHIZE WITH THE MOVEMENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I inclose herein a true copy of a letter of December 3, 1896, from Senator Sherman to myself. It

Sir: I inclose herein a true copy of a fetter of December 2, 1896, from Senator Sherman to myself. It was not originally written for publication; but the Senator now consents that I may give it to the press. Yours very truly.

Hartford, Jan. 6, 1837.

Mr. Albert H. Walker.

My Dear Sir: Your kind note of the 28th ult. is received. I do no: sympathize with the movement proposed to retire United States notes from circulation. I believe it is easy to maintain a limited amount of these in circulation, without danger or difficulty. The maintenance in circulation of \$345,000,000 gold, not only saves the interest on \$245,000,000 gold, not only saves the interest on \$245,000,000 of debt, but is a vast convenience to the people at large, the best form of paper money is that which is backed by the Government, and maintained at the specie standard. The absolute security of these notes was never called in question, after the resumption of specie payments in 1879, until the reserve was being trenched upon, to meet deficiencies in current revenue, brought about by what is known as the Wilson Tariff law of 1894. Very truly yours.

# Massener's opera, "Werther," had what the

newspaper writers of preity wir call a "continuous run of one night." at the Metropolitan Opera House, in the supplementary season of 1894—that is, two years ago last April. Its third act was repeated at the benefit performance on the 27th of that month. After that nothing was heard of it more the last night. Why? The absence of Mme. Earnes, coupled with the well-known articating of prime donne to the study of new roles, explains the absence of the opera from last season's list. appear. If it should again go upon the shelves the ever, will acquire the management of all responsiever, will acque the management of all responsibility, and by the same token put down a mark of discredit to the public. "Werther" is a heautiful opera, as instinct with throbbing life in every scene as the more generally admired "Manon" in its heat scenes. This the opera-lovers of New-York would know if they would but go to hear it. To all intents and purposes it was a new work last night yet the audience was not numerous enough to encourage the hope that it will figure extensively in the future repectory of the company. From every point of view, the circumstance is deplorable. There were shortcomings in the representation, but they were confined to the inconsequential elements while all the others were given with a loveliness and devotion which warmed the hearts of all capable of appreciating the high excellence of Massenet's music. There is still enough of old-fashioned stuff in the local repertory to make "Werther" a crying necessity. It ought to be kept current till such a flood of sympathy and admiration goes out to meet it as will float it buovanily on the steady stream of our operatic affairs. Aside from the merits of the work itself, the loveliness, the passionate intensity and the sincere affection of the performances of Mmc Eames and M. Jean de Resske demand such requital. They received most assuing tributes of recognition and gratitude last night but deserved them at the hands of twice as many listeners. The performance was thoroughly admirable, and a fine measure of praise must also be given to M. Castelmary, for a finished piece of character work as Le Ballil, and Miss Traubmann, as Sophie. M De Vries is overweighted in the part of Albert, and puts into it too many elements of theatrical melodrams. and by the same token put down a mark

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER BUYS PROPERTY. John D. Rockefeller has just purchased the properties adjoining his place at Tarrytown at a cost of \$6,000. The property lies in Sleepy Hollow, and belonged to Isaac Coutant and George S. Rice. Mr. Rockefeller has paid \$1,000 to bind the bargains, and the balance will be paid when the legal formalities have been gone through with. It is thought that John D. Rockefeller and his brother, William, will buy other properties adjoining theirs and turn the whole into a park.

# THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO DAY'S FORECAST Washington, Jan. 6.—The barometer has risen in all districts east of the Misrissippi, and has fallen generally over all districts to the westward. It is highest over the central plateau region and lowest northeast of New-Eng-land. It is colder on the Atlantic coast, and warmer in the central valless and Northwest. Generally fair the central valleys and Northwest. Generally task weather pre-ails to-night, except in the lower lake region and Northern New England, where local snows continue. The indications are that fair weather will prevail in the Southern and Middle Atlantic States and central valleys. It will be colder on the Atlantic coast in the morning, and the temperature will rise slowly in the central valleys and Southern States Thursday.

FORECAST IN DETAIL FOR TO-DAY. For New England, generally fair weather, preceded by ocal snows in extreme northern portion, colder, westerly

ern portion; westerly winds.
For Eastern Pennsylvania New-Jersey and Delaware. generally fair, westerly winds, colder in the morning fol-lowed by slowly rising temperature.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair weather, continued cold, westerly winds, not so cold. Friday.

For Western New-York, partly cloudy weather; local snows in the lakes, bries in eastern portion.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

# TM HOURS: Morning. Night, 1224567 8 6 10 12 1 2 2 4 5 6 7 8 6 10 11 Bar. Inch. 30.5 30.5 30.0

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line represents the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy. Tribune Office, Jan. 7, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday

was clear and cold, the temperature ranging between 37 and 28 degrees, the average (30½ degrees) being 16% lower than on Tuesday and 26% higher than on the cor-

# ALBANY CENTENNIAL.

Continued from First Page.

the attractions and the rewards of the professions and of business in a great commercial State, and the uncertainties of politics as a career, have kept from public life, or tempted from it as soon as they became prominent, the great majority of the able men who have successively come upon the stage and taken a leading part in the industrial and professional activities of our State.

I have sat in the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States; I have hard famous debates in the House of Commons and the House of Lords; but when the trumpet call to arms for the salvation of the Union came from President Lincoin, and New-York's Legislature convened that the State might meet the requirements of the hour, and in the subsequent years of the trying struggle. I have listened to efforts in the Senate and Assembly of the old Capitol which took equal rank with the debates of Congress and the speeches in Parliament.

From Union College, which began its life the year before the fixing of the Capital at Albany, have been established over our State colleges and academies; and by the State a common school system which educates every year 1,36,000 pupils at an annual cost of nearly \$18,00,000.

GROWTH OF THE PRESS.

One hundred years ago New-York City had four "The Packet" and "Greenfield's Journal" and "The Price Current"; Albany had three, Orange and Ulster two, Columbia, Dutchess and Rensselaer each one, and there were only two west of Al-bany, "The Herald" at Otsego and "The Gazette" at Whitestown. In the span of a century, under

ing, in her annual expenditures for education, in the number of children in her schools, in manufacture, commerce and trade, and second only in agriculture.

The Art Gallery and Memorial Hall of our State will have upon its walls the historical pictures which will illustrate and condense the beginning, the advance and the results of our National development and progress. The first canvas will exhibit Fulton's steamboat cleaving the waters of the Hudson with a speed and power which woke to new life the drowsy repose of the ages from the Palisades to the Helderhergs. From this little craft came the canal and rallway expansion and the internal commerce of our country. The section of picture will be a battle-scene. Ame red-coated veterans of England, the helmeted grenadiers of Hesse and the plumed and palities of the see and the plumed and palities of the see, and the Continental soldier and patriot farmer, with corn-shuck in his hatras his uniform, on the other, will represent the fury and the victory of Saratoga, more important in results than any of the fifteen decisive battless of the world. Two companion pieces will be the British evacuating New-York as the American army enters, and Washington bidding a final farewell to his generals at Fraunces's tavern, in the same city. The one a recognition of an independent power in the affairs of the Cid, and destined to rule, protect or influence the countries of the New World; the other, that subordination of the military to the civil authority, which is the spirit of liberty and the life of a republic and which had its second and grandest flustration when 2.000,000 of soldiers dropped their arms and returned to their several industries at the loss of our Civil War A conspicuous panel will display the imposing scene and brilliant surroundings at the inauguration of soldiers dropped their arms and returned to their several industries at the close of our Civil War A conspicuous panel will display the imposing scene and brilliant surroundings at the inauguration of the fi

the affairs of 300,000 people, but you, gentlemen, their successors, after the lapse of a hundred years, sit in the grand halls of this impressive structure and legislate for a commonwealth of 7,000,000 of inhabitants. You will do more. You will prepare the charter which is to govern the metropolls of the Western Hemisphere, and the secone greatest city in the world. It is a question whose magnitude will attract and whose problems will interest the public mind, not only in our land, but in every nation where the municipal situation is as yet unsolved. Never since the formation of our State government has a more interesting or important measure of constructive legislation occupied the attention and commanded the best parriotism and ability of the representatives of the people. It is the gigantic task of providing for the safety, the rights and the future development of a compact community greater in numbers than the population of the whole country a century ago; a municipality destined to have a constantly increasing influence upon the political, social, material and literary interest of the State and the Nation.

Taking courage, hope and inspiration from the superb results of our first century, we enter upon the second confident that under Divine Providence, which has so signally blessed us in the past, the people of this State will prosper and increase in patriotism, in public spirit, in learning and art, in progress and wealth, in the preservation and expansion of the opportunities for all to rise to better conditions, and to a broader life and in the fuller enjoyment of the continuing and ever expanding blessings of civil and religious liberty.

William H. McElroy read a commemorative

plem, which follows:

THE COMMEMORATION.

A proverb fai's the brothers Time and Tide Swore at their advent, on the book of fate. That while this circling planet should abide They'd never, never wait.

But, lo, the order, forward march, to-day Time mocks at, smiling with averted ears As turning on his track he speeds away Backward one hundred years!

And Tide, soft slipping from the moon's embrace. Adjures the Hudson. "do not seek the sea.— Rest thee awhile—pause at this ancient place." And swell the jubilee."

The stream obeys, her seaward course she stills; The moon for once has met a wilfu' tide; The Hudson wooes our lady of the hills, Fond eddying to her side.

So Time and Tide renounce their cruel vow, And in its place, again and yet again, In jocund unison they're singing now This jubicant refrain—

We'll wait for her.
We'll wait for her.
We'll wait for her.
We'll hazard any fate for her.
Be all her future safe from ills.
Our lovely lady of the hills.
She whose red lettered year
Has stayed us here!

Time's torch flung backward lights our past's domain. Dear memory's hells ring out their pensive chime. The founders of the State come back again. In their immortal prime.

They come not idlers from that hither shore, For as the shifting light upon them fails Behold them girt for duty as of yore, Still watchmen on our walls!

As founders of the State, we give them hall, But, oh, they're more than that we ever feel, Death cannot conquer them nor can they fail To serve the common weal.

Say not the old guard dies, it never dies, For, though it may elude our clouded sight, Its dauntless souls encamped beyond the skies Still lead us in the fight!

Eternal honor to our sainted sires!
They consecrate this scene, they rule all hearts,
Their fame shall shine till gratitude expires,
And love itself departs.

Thus do we think of them—and yearn to hear Their verdict on ourselves, this searching day, To their clear vision do the sons appear Worthy of such as they?

What do they think of us? Do we command Their fervent plaudits? Is it theirs to feel We ever keep in view the holy land Where civelis the soul's ideal?

What do they think of us? Our Empire grows In moneyed might, but do they note be ides, Blooming and bloss ming, like some fairest rose, A stainless civic pride? What do they think of us? Are we to them The incarnation of their dreams of old? And shall they cry, kissing our garments' hem: "Now is the age of gold?"

Vain is our quest, they're pledged to silence all, No answer to our questioning shall come, With finger on the lip they slight our call— The oracles a e dumb.

III. Ah, well—it matters not; we'd weep for pride Should we the fathers' lavish praises win, But the true verdict never set aside Comes from the voice within!

We know the golden age lies far ahead, Our best endeavors fail ourselves to please, We write upon our acts, when all is said, "But dust and ashes these,"

Yet still we humbly trust, nor count it sin— Smiles lighting up our self-accusing tears— That even we may help to usher in The blessed thousand years!

And while we ponder, blending hope and doubt,
List, Time and Tide, again and yet again,
Over their broken vow sing cheerily out
The jubilant refrain—

We'll wait for her,
We'll wait for her,
We'll wait for her,
We'll hazard any fate for her,
He all her future free from ills,
Our lovely lady of the hills,
She whose red lettered year
Has stayed us here! The Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, Episco

pal Bishop of Albany, brought the exercises to

MARRIED.

O'clork a. m.

It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HIRD-On January 5, 1897, James R. Bird, aged Ti.

Funeral services January 7, at 8 p. m., 101 Devoed.

Brooklyn, N. V.

Henry V, Degen, formerly of South Orange; N. J.

ERRANI—At his residence, No. 118 East 26th-st., Achille

Errani, aged 73 years.

Funeral Thursday, January 7, 1897, at 4:30 p. m.

GODDARD—On Monday evening, January 4, 1897, at her
residence, Providence, R. I., Anna Fearing Goddard

widow of Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard, late of the

City.

HOAGIAND Martha D., wife of Hudson Hossland, on Tuesday morning, of pneumonia, at Sherman Square Hotel, in her Gld year.

Funeral services at West Preshyterian Church, West 434-et., on Thursday, January 7, at 11 o'clock.

Interment at Woodlawn.

MASON—At her residence in this city, Tuesday, January 5, Lodia Leush, widow of Henry Mason, esq.

Funeral services will be held at No. 4 West 18th—6t., Thursday, January 7, at 4 p. m.

Interment private.

MCURDY—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, January 6, 1807, Theodore F. Mcturdy, in the 68th year of the new

MCURDY At Washington, P. McCurdy, in the 68th year of bin age.

Funeral from his late residence. No 919 Let. Washington, on Friday, January 8, at half-past 2 o'clock p. m. Norwich (Conn.) papers please copy.

NEWELLA At New Brunswick, N. I. on Tuesday, January 5, 1807, Colonel John W. Newell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 418 George st., on Thursday, 7th inst., at 1,30 p. m.

Interment at convenience of family.

Train leaves foot of Cortianit of Debrosses at. (Penn. R. R.) at 12 o'clock noon.

NORTON—At Bennington, Vt., on January 5, Sarah B.,

R. R.) at 12 o'clock noon.

NORTON—At Bennington, Vt. on January 5, Sarah L.,
widow of G. A. Noron, of Newark, N. J.

Funeral services at Bennington, Friday, at 11 a. m.
Interment at Troy, N. Y.

O'DELLI- On Tuesday, January 5, 1897, Andrew J. Odell,
in the Toth veer of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his
daughter, Mrs. Janues Bairl, No. 273 West 73d et., on
Thursday, January 7, at 1.30 o clock.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend

Please unit flowers.

Priority Suddenly on Tuesday night, at his residence No. 206 Pennest. James Louis Prouty. Friends invited to attend services Thursday evening at

o'clock.

STRENLI—January 6, at Rheinfelden, Switzerland, Hermann Alfred Strenil, in the 55th year of his age.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

WETMOJEE on Wednesday January 6, 1897, at his residence. No. 256 West Tlat at. Victory E. Wetmore, in dence, No. 256 West Titles, the Stylesant the Sttl year of his age. The Stylesant will be from St George's Caurch, Stuyvesant Square, on Friday, Sth inst., at 10 s. m. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

No. St. Litripatones, Branches, Briday evening, aged 60 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, Friday evening, inst. at \$ o'cleck, interment at convenience of family. WILES January 5, 1897, Mary Ann, widow of Robert P. Wiles, in the Sist year of her age.

Notice of functal hereafter.

WILSON—On Theeslay, Ianuary 5, 1897, at the residence of her son-in-law, Eugene Frayer, No. 323 Wes, 194th-st., New York, Caroline M. Wilson, daughter of the late Joseph Caidwell, of Wheeling, W. Va., and wife of the late Colonel John Wilson of Harrison County, Va., in the Sath year of her safence, No. 325 West 194th-st. on Thursday January 7, at 4 p. m. Interment at Wheeling, W. Va.

West Virginia papers please copy.

Wast Virginia papers please copy.

Walter Scott died December 23 at the Chicago Baptist Hospital of Brights disease. Mr. Scott was an engineer of the highest class. At the beginning of his chief highest class and Patteburg and the Nickel Plate railroads during their construction, and then became the consulting engineer of the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad. Later he was appointed Government engineer on the lakes, which position he filled for a number of years. In later years he became a promoter of pneumatic and high-pressure gaengines. He installed the first plant that delivered natural gas direct to the consumer as a business, and also was the first man to design and build a pneumatic engine for the purpose of transporting natural gas. His latest and probably his greatest success was the designing and building of the gas lines of the Indiana Gas and Oil Company, which now supplies Chicago with its natural gas. Three hundred miles of pipe lines, with hundreds of gas wells attached, the product being pumped and transporting the gas have been adopted by all the natural gas plants, both in this country and abroad. His system for the deliydrating of natural gas to fit it for use and transportation has been considered a narved of chemical research. Mr. Scott was, up to the time of his death, employed as chief engineer of the Indiana Company.

A .- The Kensico Cemetery .- Private station, Har

Depot. Office, 16 East 42d-st.

Special Notices. Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,

366 Fifth Avenue, Free Exhibition MODERN PAINTINGS in Oil and Water Color By American and Foreign Artista BELONGING TO

MR. JAMES T. PETTUS,
MR. W. L. VANDERVOORT.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings.

IAN 12TH AND 13TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK ROBERT SOMERVILLE, ORTGIES & CO., Auctioneer. Managers. Exclude the Cold.—Use Roebuck's weather strips on door and windows. For sale or applied by Roebuck 172 Fulton st., N. Y., and 14th-st. & Hamilton av., B'klyn

Postoffice Notice.

Portion mails for the week ending Jacuary 9, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows:

Foreign mails for the work and a state General Postoffice as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY—At 4 p. m for Cape Colony and Natal, per s. a. Lady Furness detters must be directed "per Lady Furness" at the General Postoffice as FRIDAY—At 6 a. m. for France. Switzerland. Italy, Egain Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. s. La Normandie, via Havre (detters for other paris of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie"); at 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. "Aurnain, via Queensown, at 8 a. m. for Genoa, per s. s. Kaiser Withelm II detters must be directed "per Kaiser Withelm III, at 8 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Godam, via Rotterdam detters must be directed "per Furnessia, via Giaspow detters must be directed "per Furnessia,") at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island detters must be directed "per Furnessia"). at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island detters must be directed "per Furnessia"). at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island detters must be directed "per Furnessia"). at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island detters must be directed "per Furnessia") at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island detters must be directed "per Furnessia"). at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island detters must be directed "per Furnessia") at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island detters must be directed "per Furnessia") at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island detters must be directed "per Furnessia") at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Furnessia, via Giaspow detters must be directed "per Furnessia") at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Furnessia, via Giaspow detters must be directed "per Furnessia" at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, for other parts of Europe Waite Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of Europe Waite Star steamers are advertised to carry mail.

After the clesing of the supplementary Transatianties

take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary Transatiantia mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American. English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of element.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND TENTRAL AMERICA, WEST THURSDAY—At S. a. m. for Haitt, St. Domingo and Porto Rico, p. s. S. Ville de Nagaire eletters for Guada-louge and Martinique must be directed "per Ville de Nagaire"; at 10 a. m. supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Aux tayes, Jacobs and Santa Martha, per s. a. Yumuri, at 12:30 p. m. supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leward and Windward Islands, Martinique and Harindes, per s. a. Fontabelle.

SATURDAY—At S. a. m. for Bennida, per s. a. Trinidad: at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Jamalca, Savanilla and Carthagena, per s. s. Athoa dieters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athoa"); at 10:30 a. m. for Unippecho, Chiapas, Tabasco and Yucatan, per s. s. Yumuri lietters for other parts of Mexico and for Newfoundland, per s. s. Portia, at 12 m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Portia, at 12 m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Portia, at 12 m. for Halana"); at 10:30 a. m. for Frourieso, per s. s. Habana detters for other parts of the countries directed "per Yumuri"); at 11 a. m. for Halana"); at 10:30 a. m. for Frourieso, per s. s. Habana detters for other parts of the countries direct per s. s. Merida.

SUNDAY—At 5 a. m. for Frourieso, per s. s. Habana detters for other parts of the countries for other parts of the countries at first for the parts of Venezuela. Curacao, Trinidad, Rittish and Duich Guiana must be directed "per Frince Willem III detires for other parts of Venezuela. Curacao, Trinidad, Rittish and Duich Guiana must be directed "per Frince Willem III detires for other parts of Venezuela. Curacao, Trinidad, Rittish and Duich Guiana must be directed "per Frince Willem III detires for other parts of Venezuela

sino p. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newtoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 a. m. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba close teamers sailing (Mondays and Trursdays) from Port law pages for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 a. m. Registered mail closes at this office daily at 7 a. m. Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACHIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe), New Zealand, Hawaii, Fill and Samoan islands, per s. s. Monowai from San Francisco, close here daily up to January 31 at 1:30 a. m. 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. or of arriva at New-York of s. s. Aura its with British mails for Australia. Mails for China and Japan per s. a. Tacoma ifrom Tacoma, close here daily up to January 19 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for China. Japan and Hawaii, per s. s. Coptic (from San Francisco, close here daily up to January 10 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Hawaii, per s. a. Australia (from San Francisco, close here daily up to January 20 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan (repetially addressed only), per s. s. Empress of Japan (from Vancouver), close here daily up to January 25 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papelli (from San Francisco, close here daily up to January 25 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for the Society Islands (specially addressed only), per s. s. Warrimoo (from Vancouver), close here daily up to January 25 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for the Society Islands (specially addressed only), per s. s. Warrimoo (from Vancouver), close here daily fer January 181 and up to Februery 1 at 6:30 p. m. Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption